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Vol. 54, No. 3 Whole Number 435

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

THE COVER—Miss Ida James used to sing at New York's exclusive Ruban Bleu and at the famed Mocambo in Hollywood, California. She spent five months entertaining service men in war-torn Manila and in the remote cities of occupied Japan. She has recently appeared as a featured entertainer at Henry Armstrong's Melody Room in New York City.

●

EDVINA CAHILL ("'Keep the Kids Busy,'" page 74) does free lance writing and lives in San Francisco, California.

●

JOHN LOVELL, JR. ("Democracy in a Hit Revue," page 76) is assistant professor of English at Howard University. Mr. Lovell is a graduate of Northwestern University and holds a Ph.D. from the University of California.

Commenting on the Broadway legitimate theatre, he writes: ". . . The theatre, especially the Broadway theatre, is one of the most, if not the most, powerful agencies in race relations and democracy in America. Certainly it is outstripping many organizations, newspapers, magazines, even radio programs in the scope, quality, and influence of its contribution along this line. The shows with democratic propaganda are succeeding beyond the wildest dreams of their producers. Even the shows that fail, or those that can afford only a two-or three-week visit on the Big Street are powerfully appealing throughout the nation."

Among the recent Broadway shows packed with effective democratic propaganda are *Finian's Rainbow*, *Beggar's Holiday*, and *Street Scene*, for which Langston Hughes has written the lyrics.

●

MARY J. KYLE, Mrs. Earle F. Kyle ("They Know Not What They Do," page 78) lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

●

GLEN H. TAYLOR ("'Today it is the Senate . . .,'" page 80) is the Democratic senator from Idaho. Though Mr. Taylor was born in Portland, Oregon, he was raised on the family homestead near Kooskia, Idaho. In 1919 he began work as a sheet metal worker's apprentice; in 1921 he joined a dramatic stock company and in 1922 he became a partner in the business. Between 1926 and 1940 he was active as owner and manager in various branches of the entertainment field; in 1942-44 he worked as a sheet metal mechanic in an ordnance plant in San Francisco, California. He was a candidate for Congress from Idaho in 1938; in 1940, 1942 he was nominated for the United States Senate from Idaho. He was elected United States Senator on November 7, 1944. Senator Taylor is married and has two sons. He lives at Pocatello, Idaho.

●

HAROLD T. PINKETT (who reviews *A Star Pointed North*, page 91) is an archivist in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Mr. Pinkett is a frequent *Crisis* contributor.

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College and School News

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE celebrated its 79th anniversary January 11-12, with the Rev. Henry J. C. Bowden, class of '21, and Capt. Henry B. Perry, class of '41, as principal guest speakers.

Captain Perry, a veteran of the air service and one of the early members of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, spoke at the annual "family dinner." The Rev. Henry Bowden was guest speaker at the anniversary services held in the college chapel.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of FISK UNIVERSITY, has announced that he will assume his new duties on July 1. At a conference Dr. Johnson had with members of the Fisk interim administrative committee, this date was agreed upon in view of his previous commitments and responsibilities. The interim committee, which had administered Fisk since Dr. Thomas E. Jones' resignation last June, has agreed to continue functioning until the end of the school year. The committee is composed of William Hume, trustee and Nashville attorney; A. A. Taylor, dean of the college; and I. T. Creswell, university comptroller.

Eighteenth annual festival of music and art will be held at the University, April 23-26, it has been announced by Dean A. A. Taylor. This year's festival will feature concerts of contemporary American music; the formal opening of the George Gershwin Memorial Collection of music and musical literature, founded in 1944 by Carl Van Vechten; Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly;* a dance program; a production of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* by the Fisk Stagecrafters; and two series of seminars.

Philippa Duke Schuyler, talented young composer-pianist of New York, will be presented in a university concert April 24.

The anthology *Cross Section 1947,* and the February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly,* as well as the *London Poetry Quarterly,* will contain poems by Robert Hayden, assistant professor of English at Fisk. The British periodical is devoting a special issue to the works of rising American poets.

Alfred D. Brooks of Tampa, Florida, won the 1947 Captain Charles W. Brown Memorial Medal awarded annually to the blind-scholarship student of the AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE

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BLIND. The award is made to the student whose work during the past year has shown the greatest intellectual achievement. Mr. Brooks received his master's degree last spring from Atlanta University School of Social Work, where he was the first blind student. A graduate of Langston university in Oklahoma, he is now employed on the staff of the Florida Council for the Blind.

Otto McClarrin, well-known magazine editor and newspaperman, is new publicity director at HOWARD UNIVERSITY. Mr. McClarrin has had wide experience in commercial art and journalism. For the past fifteen months he has been editor of *Newspic*, the oldest continuously published Negro newspicture magazine.

Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences at VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, and Dowling M. Bolton, professor in the languages and literature division, led panel discussions during the sessions of the Virginia Association for Education in November, 1946.

The university student body participated in the Adam Hat Welfare Committee contest held to choose the winner of the Jack Dempsey trophy. The contest is designed to support and encourage athletic programs.

Among other university activities have been the following: address of President J. M. Ellison at the monthly meeting of the Ministerial Union of the University of Richmond in January; appearance of Gordon Heath ("Deep Are the Roots") in a lecture recital; founders' day address by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the *Journal of Negro History*, on February 14; address by Sherwood Eddy; and announcement of the receipt of a $2,500 gift from the estate of the late Miss Georgianna Fields, an alumna of the school.

The Department of Records and Research at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE reports six persons lynched in 1946. This is five more than the one in 1945; four more than the two in 1944; three more than the three in 1943; and one more than the five for 1942. Four borderline cases were not included because of the lack of sufficient evidence to classify them as lynchings. There were seventeen instances in which lynchings were prevented, fourteen of these by officers of the law.

The institute has received a $2,500 scholarship to be known as the Carver

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Memorial Scholarship, to go to a selected graduate of the Claflin or Spencer high school in Columbus who wishes to enter Tuskegee. The scholarship was given by D. L. Metcalf, operator of a clothing-store chain in Alabama, Georgia, and other southern states.

Fifty-sixth annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference was held in January, with feature addresses by Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier*. Both speakers sounded a note of warning on the imminence of mechanization in southern farming.

Annual Tuskegee certificate of merit for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer during the year 1946 went to Mr. Brown of Eutaw, Alabama. Starting as a teen-age youngster with one calf, 37-year-old Mr. Brown now owns 1,000 acres of farm land, over 600 head of cattle, and two saw mills.

Roland Hayes, famous tenor, was the fourth lyceum presentation at NORTH CAROLINA A. & T. COLLEGE on January 30. Religious-emphasis week at the college was conducted by the Rev. William E. Carrington, pastor of St. Catherine AME Zion church, New Rochelle, N. Y.

In January, through the cooperation of Howard university, ten seniors from the Howard medical school assisted in the registration and physical examination of A. & T. students. The medical students worked under the supervision of Dr. F. E. Davis, the college health director.

The registrar's office reports an enrollment of nearly 3,000 students, and that during the first quarter of the school year the college broke all previous enrollment records.

When the honor roll was posted for the fall quarter, the names of two blind students were listed among the top 13 earning straight "A" averages. John H. Hazel and Francis C. Leach, the blind students, are members of the junior and senior classes respectively. Both are enrolled in the school of education and science, where they are majoring in the social sciences.

The Rev. Moses N. Delaney, head of the rural church department at SHAW UNIVERSITY, was the featured speaker on the North Carolina interracial program in January.

Among recent events at the college have been: observance of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Delta Sigma Theta sorority by the Al-

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pha Rho chapter; presentation of three one-act plays by the Shaw Players; presentation of Dorita and Valero, Spanish dance team; and a chapel address by David Brewer Thomas, principal of the Lott Carey Mission in Browerville, Liberia.

Three new courses in art, leading for the first time to a possible minor in the field, were added to the college curriculum during the second semester.

Forty-seventh annual observance of founder's day was observed at ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE on February 9, with F. S. K. Whittaker of Houston, Texas, as principal speaker.

Religious-emphasis week was observed at the college January 19-25, with the Rev. George D. Kelsey, director of the school of religion at Morehouse, as the leader.

The college reports 75 students on the honor roll for the fall quarter. Elsie V. Daniels of New Orleans and William Gholston of Jasper ranked highest with the "straight A" or 3.00 average.

Recent speakers at the college have been Dr. C. H. McCloy, of the State University of Iowa, and Sidney R. Williams, executive secretary of the Cleveland, Ohio, Urban League.

Thirty-four students were candidates for graduation at the mid-winter convocation of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, was convocation speaker.

Among recent speakers at the college have been Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, of the NAACP, and Phares Reeder, executive secretary of the State Education Association.

An interesting exhibit of Haitian handicrafts, sponsored by the Arts Committee, was on display in the college library during January. The same committee also sponsored an exhibit of the records of the late scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. The exhibition was in honor of Governor Meadows for proclaiming January 5 as Carver Day.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE has been allotted three additional veterans units from the New Castle Air Base in order to provide laboratory space and lecture rooms for the department of biology,

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Recent speakers at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY have been Pastor Martin Niemoeller of the Jesus Christ church, Berlin, Germany, and Langston Hughes, famous poet.

In January the presidents of 33 Negro private colleges affiliated with the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND agreed to sponsor a series of regional inter-alumni meetings to establish closer cooperation among the graduates, and ultimately to win stronger support from them for the yearly appeals of the fund.

Annual freshmen talent show was presented to a packed house at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) on January 17. The YWCA-sponsored convocation was held at the college on January 16, with Miss Jimmie Woodard, national student secretary of the northwest YWCA region, as the principal speaker.

The seven-and-a-half units of housing for veterans, allotted to the university by the FPHA, was occupied with the beginning of the second semester on February 5.

Eighty-first founder's day was observed at the university on January 12, with Canby G. Lord as the principal speaker. A gift of $50 for the purchase of additions to the school of journalism library has been made by Chester A. Smith of Boston, Mass.

Seventy delegates representing as many organizations throughout the state of Missouri, and 150 guests and visitors, attended the statewide Negro Legislative Conference held at the university on January 8.

Five persons from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, Mo., served as judges for the statewide feature-writing contest sponsored by the Lincoln school of journalism. They are Cecil A. Blue, head of the university department of English; Lucile Bluford, managing editor, Kansas City *Call;* Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, public relations director, Kansas City Urban League; James C. Kirkpatrick, city editor, Jefferson City *Capital News;* and J. E. Mitchell, editor the St. Louis *Argus.*

The contest subject was "How Youth Can Help Build Lasting Peace."

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NEXT MONTH

Emile Faure, a grandson of Samory Toureh (1830-1900), former Sultan of Nigeria, will have an article in the April CRISIS on French colonialism in Negro Africa. The piece is a scathing indictment of French colonial policies and practices. Don't miss it.

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Editorials

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS—IN POLAND

THERE is bitter humor for Negro Americans in the rebuke which President Truman delivered to the newly-arrived Polish ambassador on the matter of the election which was held in Poland January 19. Speaking of the Polish pledge that a free democratic election would be held, Mr. Truman is quoted as saying "it is a cause of deep concern to me and the American people that the Polish provisional government has failed to fulfill that pledge."

Mr. Truman and the American people can peer far beyond the seas, wring their hands, and choke with rage at an election in Poland, but they are strangely dumb at a similar election in South Carolina or Mississippi. Their blood pressure does not rise perceptibly at the passage of the Boswell amendment in Alabama, or the primary bill in Georgia, both designed and advertised frankly as devices to keep American citizens from voting just because they are not white.

James Francis Byrnes, former Secretary of State, wrote long and indignant notes to certain nations declaring that the United States of America insisted upon free and democratic elections in the Balkans. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of Negro Americans who live in Mr. Byrnes' home state of South Carolina were and are barred from voting solely because of their color.

It is no secret, of course, that America in thus wrapping herself in holy garments and uttering righteous words, is seeking to prevent Soviet Russia from "dominating" certain European states. This, then, is one of the techniques we have naively adopted to "combat Communism." Our American system will stand without rebukes and recriminations and threats, and despite propaganda and infiltrative movements *if* our system distributes the rights, privileges, responsibilities, opportunities and rewards of democracy to all of its citizens, irrespective of race. Moreover, our chances of wooing other nations and peoples to our system as against another will be greatly enhanced. Until we do this, earnestly and deliberately—as a policy of the whole state—not only are we vulnerable to the penetration of other ideologies, but our Presidents and Secretaries of State draw snickers and sneers with their protestations and rebukes.

JIM CROW UNIVERSAL TRAINING?

IT has been announced that the effort to continue the operation of the Selective Service act will be dropped and all official pressure applied to secure legislation establishing a system of universal training for all young men in the nation. The fact that the War department is active in pressing for this legislation suggests that it will be military, or, at the very least, under the domination of military men.

The committee of citizens appointed by President Truman to study this matter and make recommendations has not as yet made public any statement on an aspect which is of great concern to Negro Americans. Will the so-called universal training be Jim Crow? That is, will young Americans be separated according to color, with some going to "Negro" camps?

There are, of course, many other aspects of universal training being debated among Negroes as among other Americans. There is a very real question as to the need for peacetime compulsory training. There is the question of indoctrinating our youth with military thinking. But for thoughtful colored people, the question of separation and its attendant evils comes first. They cannot support a system of training which takes their young boys and crushes them with official separatism. They cannot wax enthusiastic about a system which teaches millions of white youngsters that the pattern of segregation is *the* pattern for American life.

Before official Washington can expect any kind of support from a goodly segment of the Negro population on this proposal, it must announce the abolition of Jim Crow as a part of the plan.

BADGE OF COURAGE

THERE should be some kind of a reward, or badge of courage, for the Negro citizens of Mississippi, who, according to reports, appeared at registration places and passed their examinations to vote to the "amazement" of registration officials. The estimate is that more than 40,000, mostly young veterans, registered to vote in the elections of next summer.

The report is that the applicants answered the registration questions glibly. The further report is that the schools of Mississippi have been teaching their students both the federal and state constitutions so that they are able to recite all provisions at the drop of a hat and to explain them as well.

This report should lay once and for all the statement that southern Negroes are not interested in voting, and that only by reason of northern "agitation" do they seek to vote. They do wish to vote and despite all opposition tactics, including that of physical violence, they have served notice that they intend to exercise their ballot rights as American citizens.

LYNCHING NO. 1

THE first lynching of 1947 was reported February 17 from Pickens, S. C. The 80th Congress is in session, with the Republicans in full control of both the House and the Senate. If they choose to do so, the Republicans can pass a federal anti-lynching bill, the legislation that Attorney General Tom Clark, Democrat of Texas, says is necessary to curb lynching. Will they do it? Unfortunately, past records do not indicate that the Republicans are any more interested in this legislation than the Democrats. At various times an anti-lynching bill has passed Democratic and Republican Houses only to be done to death by Democratic and Republican Senates. But since the Republicans have renewed most earnestly their protestations of deep interest in the welfare of the Negro, and since they have their eyes fixed firmly on the White House in 1948, perhaps they may fairly be expected to give more than lip service to passage of an anti-lynching bill. Is it too much to ask that after a global holocaust of blood and death, with the peoples of the world yearning for life and peace, that the United States of America enact legislation to outlaw and punish the crime of lynching?

"Keep the Kids Busy"

By Edvina Cahill

When you saddle the youngsters with community responsibility, you cut down juvenile delinquency, this author says

THE youngest mayor in the United States is sixteen years old.

His constituents represent every state in the union, in addition to Canada, China, Hawaii, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands. They make their own laws, govern themselves, and run their own community.

The city attorney has never had a case. The judges have never had occasion to hold a court session.

There are over 1000 voters ranging in age from nine to twenty-one years, and not one of them has ever broken a law in San Francisco's unusual Junior City.

Sitting in his modern, well-furnished office in the sixteen-roomed City Hall at 184 Hilltop Road, Hunters Point Naval Docks District, Mayor Horace Peppers, a good looking, intelligent Negro youngster, gave the simple reason for their outstanding success.

"The kids like to keep busy. There's always something to interest us here, and we know what we do will be appreciated. We're treated like adults and we work like adults."

He proudly handled the gavel, made from the deck of the battleship "Illustrious," presented to him by Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco. "With all these gentlemen interested in us," he indicated autographed pictures of President Truman, General Eisenhower, Edward Stettinius Jr., Governor Earl Warren, and Mayor Lapham decorating the walls, "How can we help succeeding?"

Notwithstanding the adult help, it required planning, hard work, and enthusiasm on the part of the youngsters to make this experiment in youthful democracy and self-government a working reality. But Junior City thrives on hard work.

How It Started

It all started in 1944 when Miss Dorothy Heller, chief of the community services division of the Housing Authority, saw the need in San Francisco's Hunters Point District for a youth organization. War workers from all over the United States were pouring into this housing project. The children of the more than 1200 families, transplanted to a strange environment, had no roots to bind them to this new soil. The logical outcome of the situation would lead to juvenile delinquency, reasoned Miss Heller. Rather than have a partial assimilation of the youngsters by an overcrowded community, she planned to have them absorb the laws of the city and to apply them to their own district. The kids jumped at the chance with the alacrity of a civilian offered an automobile priority. In 1945, about nine months later, Mr. Burt Kebric of the Housing Bureau became director of the youthful group.

Action was Mr. Kebric's password. A two-story unit donated by the Authority, overlooking a technicolor view of San Francisco Bay, became the city hall, including offices, newspaper room, studio, gardening headquarters, library, etc.

Fifty-seven boys and fifty girls comprising a Founder's Committee organized themselves into nine groups to plan the city management.

"O. K. kids," the Housing Authority announced. "Go ahead and frame your own charter."

The young law makers came through with one patterned after that of the City and County of San Francisco. They planned a mayor-commission form of government with nine supervisors; a treasurer, a city attorney, with one girl and one boy to be judges. They even inserted a clause giving the Housing Authority the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of Junior City should these adult advisors feel that some of the laws were not in the best interests of the citizens.

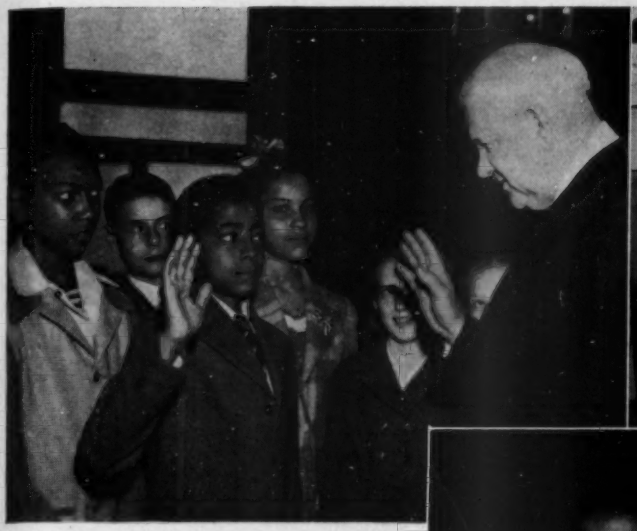
November 14, 1945, was election day. Many of the citizens used a voting machine for the first time to elect Horace Peppars, a sophomore at Balboa high school and a Boy Scout, Mayor. Junior City had begun.

Eula Jo Portwood, a high-school bobby soxer, was elected judge. "But I'm a judge without a courtroom," she laughingly stated. "Since Junior City started we haven't had a case. And don't think we're not proud of that record."

"Just before our city began, several

Junior City's official flag

Stewart & Skelton



Mayor Horace Peppars confers honorary membership in Junior City upon Mayor Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco.

Junior City officials. Miss Dorothy Heller, founder, is second from left. Mayor Peppars in light suit at center; Bert Kebric at far right.

Stewart & Skelton

His Honor Mayor Horace Peppars, youngest mayor in the United States.

windows were broken. Two of the boys who wished to join the Junior City police force hid in the building over one weekend and surprised the culprits. Caught, they offered to work to earn the money to pay for the windows, and are now members of the police department themselves. And a very efficient one, it is."

"The FBI gave us valuable aid," continuel Mayor Peppars. "The Hunters Point Special Police let us study their methods, too."

"But," Judge Portwood grinned, "business is very slow."

The development of the program which was to keep business slow is due in great measure to the elected officers, all of whom, with the exception of the mayor and judges, are twelve years' old or more. But the mayor and the judges must be at least fourteen.

Method of Representation

A fair representation is guaranteed through the provision that two supervisors must be from the elementary school, two from the junior high, and two from the high school.

The addition of an employment bureau has helped also. A notice running in the Junior City newspaper reads:

JUNIOR JOBS. ALL CITIZENS TWELVE YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING WORK SHOULD REGISTER WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, ROOM 184.

"Employers pay fifty cents an hour," the Mayor explained. "Ten percent of this goes to the Junior City treasury when work is obtained through this office. This money helps pay for the Junior City pins we've ordered for our citizens." (Incidentally, politics seem to run in the Peppar family, for the Mayor's sister, Annette, is treasurer.)

"Anyone in San Francisco is welcome to join us. There are no racial barriers," added the mayor as he rounded his desk to touch the groups' official flag: A field of blue in which is centered a hand-clasp, symbolizing friendship and cooperation, surrounded by a white circle reading SAN FRANCISCO JUNIOR CITY.

With the aplomb of a seasoned lecturer he went on, "We choose a member of our Welfare Department who has something in common with the new citizen to help him become acquainted with his surroundings. We have so many strangers here that we've started a 'Know Your City' Club. Trips are planned by our recreation division. My eleven brothers and sisters and I are very much interested in these excursions because we are from Missouri and aren't too familiar with the city. Often the parents ask to go along with us too."

There are commissioners to take care of the art, city planning, health, library, newspaper, personnel, police, recreation, and welfare divisions.

The art group designed the flag and the stationery and made all the name plates and city signs. Not content with the looks of their "gym," they began improvements under Mr. Sargent Johnson, an outstanding artist. They are working on a huge mural.

The garden club works with the administrators of each unit to help landscape the grounds and beautify the project.

"Mosquitoes and flies are our biggest diffiiculty," observed the youthful executive ever alert for new problems to be tackled. "So we're going after them with an insect control program."

"Our library's the best thing in the whole building as far as I'm concerned," added teen-age Judge Eula Jo Portwood, who has leanings toward writing. "One room will contain reading material, and the connecting 'Reading Room' is already furnished with comfortable easy chairs. The head children's librarian of the Public Library, Miss Natalie Mayo, is going to train our Junior City librarians."

Junior Cities Needed

From the window of this room, Mayor Peppars gazed beyond the

(Continued on page 92)

Democracy in a Hit Revue

By John Lovell, Jr.

If you want a lively report on the three Negro stars in* CALL ME MISTER, *here is your meat

WHEN you go to Theatreville, New York, and try to get in to see the best show you can possibly get into, that show is likely to be *Call Me Mister*. Its songs, dances, meaty lines, timeliness, "girliosity" are all top-grade, and so recognized. And it has one thing none of the other big Broadway smashes can claim—a spirit of open, fiery democracy.

Oh yes, *The State of the Union* and *Born Yesterday* are "about" democracy and how it works in America. But *Call Me Mister* IS democracy. It has interracial, intersectional performers with one of the minority members singing from the top rung. It has equality propaganda that is really effective, and it is swallowed by the people out for a good time before they know what they have taken in. To top it all, the cast is one "firebomb" of progressive ideas and action.

For example, they have spearheaded the attack of the Theatre Against Intolerance, along with the cast of *Anna Lucasta*. They have got dozens of effective showpeople, even producers and agents, to agree to refuse to book plays into theatres that practice racial exclusion, like the *National* in Washington. The time they have given, individually and in groups, to benefits like those in the Isaac Woodward case, if paid for, would guarantee the success of almost any show.

Go backstage and you will see the why of all this. The cast is proud of its liberalism, as a whole and as individual people. Fighting for simple American rights may not be good business for us as professional actors, they will tell you, but it's only fair; it's what we believe in; and we're willing to stand or fall right there.

But it is good business, as the owners of the show, Melvyn Douglas and Herman Levin, will tell you in a minute. They were out to make money, among other things, and they decided to invest in just this type of a show. "The Red Ball Express" number shows how Negro truck drivers wrote the most colorful pages in the history of the Battle of the Bulge, only to get home and be slighted when regular truck drivers are hired. The "South Wind" number is the most penetrating knifing of Bilboism and Rankinism now extant. But they are both sharp entertainment. People love it. And the show is making plenty of money.

This is not the first time Harold Rome, who wrote the words and the music for *Call Me Mister*, has played on this kind of a team. A few years ago he wrote *Pins and Needles* which showed America a thing or two about its incongruous racial and economic policies. A little later, he introduced into his *Sing Out the News* the memorable "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones" sequence. That one, in all its refreshing social significance on a delightful racial theme, has gone around the world and back.

When Douglas and his selection board were choosing people for the show, they sent out word: we want ex-GI's and ex-USO performers, period. Several people called in to ask—does that mean *any* kind, any kind at all? The answer was, yes, that's just what it means. We're taking the best and we don't care if the show ends up all white, all dark, or in-between.

It ended up in-between. From 1200 aspirants in the tryouts of which about one per cent were Negro, 60 artists were selected, of which 8 are Negroes. They were Bruce Howard, Alvis Tinnin, and Laurence Winters, who is sometimes known as Laurence Whisonant. They aren't treated the least bit differently from anyone else. It isn't even remarkable that they are Negroes, so far as the show goes. But you ought to know about them for having survived such competition, they are going to be heard from in the future.

Bruce Howard is a tall, brown contralto, with sparkling eyes. Coming down from New Rochelle to enter Hunter College, she was training to be a physician, but her singing voice caught up with her. She had worked in the David Manners Music Hall, and had been singing in choirs since further back than she could remember. She was also a member of the Lyric Musical Society of New Rochelle.

She did folk dancing with Zora Hurston's group and had an audition with Hall Johnson. From this last grew a scholarship with a famous voice teacher in New York. Eventually, she was selected for a name part in Gertrude Stein's *Four Saints in Three Acts*, one of the most remarkable operas Broadway has seen.

Her talents in the business world resulted in her being put in charge of the OPA Price Panel in Harlem, but even this did not cut off her passion for music. As soon as the break came, in November, 1944, she joined a USO troupe, singing light classics all over the Mediterranean area. On the boat going over, she auditioned for some diplomats. This audition led to arrangements for a tour of Mexico and Canada she is going to do soon.

She expects to make concert singing a career, but she isn't going to pass up the possibilities of the singing stage.

Laurence Winters, a former Howard player, gets top billing in the "Call Me Mister" album.

She likes horseback-riding and swimming. She performs in musicals, but when she goes to a theatre, it's straight dramas for her. Her favorite composers are Schubert, Grieg and Brahms.

Alvis Tinnin, of White Plains, N. Y., is a 24-year-old tenor, and he has been on the stage, acting and singing since he was ten. At that time he played an African king in a Westchester choral society production of *Simon the Cyrenean*. He did many roles with the Fenimore Players of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

He decided to be a lawyer, and in 1940 went to Talladega College in Alabama. There he organized a French club and played guard on the football team. He volunteered for the Army in September, 1942, but was not called to active duty until March 1943.

While exercising his voice in the Army he was cited for special mention by many critics, amateur and professional, southern and northern, black and white. Griffith of the Miami *Herald*, a Rinso-white Southern sheet, wrote: "This colored tenor has one of the finest voices it has been our pleasure to hear in many a day."

Tinnin became a lieutenant by way of infantry OCS at Benning. He was in one campaign against the Japanese, but he spent most of his officer time in the Philippines.

Back in his "mister" role, he auditioned for the Zanzibar, *St. Louis Woman*, and *Call Me Mister*. He was accepted by all three.

He expects to stay in the singing profession, but only on the highest plane. To that end he takes daily lessons in voice, languages and acting. He also writes plays, for relaxation, when he isn't boxing or ice-skating.

Alvis L. Tinnin, a veteran of World War II, sings tenor in "Call Me Mister."

Morgan Smith

Bruce Howard of "Call Me Mister" has also appeared in "Four Saints in Three Acts" and was for a time a member of an USO troupe which toured the Mediterranean area.

Laurence Winters also takes three sets of voice and dramatic lessons a day. He has loved the stage since his earliest consciousness. When he was at Howard, where he took a degree in music, he worked from 10 at night to 8 in the morning, went to school from 8 until 3, and got up at 7 to play rehearsals.

Washingtonians remember him as a Howard Player, a Community Player, a Thespian and singer on many distinguished occasions. Leaving Howard he tried Julliard for a while, then private teachers in New York.

He was chosen for lead parts in Clarence Cameron White's *Ouanga* and in *La Belle Hélène*, both of which sputtered and died in 1941. In the latter, he was bracketed with Anne Brown, Avon Long, and Hamtree Harrington. He became a singing waiter at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York, for $7.99 a week. Laurence says this was really hard work.

Later that year, he was destined to be a soloist on the big production Stokowski made of Beethoven's Ninth, to do many radio programs, and to join the cast of *Porgy and Bess* as a member of the chorus. One of his radio engagements was a really notable series of six broadcasts with Erno Rapee and the Radio City Music Hall of the Air.

Three months after his humble beginnings in *Porgy* he was chosen alternate for Todd Duncan, the star. He held this important role throughout the Gershwin opera's great revival success, and until he was called by the Army in September of 1942.

His fame did not decline with the assumption of khaki and o.d. He was called to sing for the President's Birthday Ball in 1943. The Salt Lake City Symphony had him as a soloist. And he was drafted to the present Ninth Service Command in a gala show led by Wayne King and his orchestra.

Returning from the wars, where he earned lieutenant's bars, he did a stint with Cafe Society Downtown, and from there often got his name and picture in the papers. Before moving to *Call Me Mister*, he sang at Town Hall, and since, he has joined David Brookman and Camilla Williams in a Carnegie Hall debut. He leads three of the hit songs of this hit show—"Going Home Train," "Red Ball Express," and "Face on the Dime." He gets top billing in the *Call Me Mister* album, along with Betty Garrett.

Winters, Tinnin, and Howard are just three highly talented American artists in a hit revue that is breaking all records, admittedly because of its democratic appeal and lusty entertainment. Audience reactions are high, and for forty-four weeks the show has played to standing room only.

Who says aggressive democracy on the stage doesn't pay?

LITTLE BROWN BABIES

One day I went to a contest for colored babies. Paraded before me was future Afro-America. My heart was touched, looking upon their bright, sunny faces, so eager and alive, as yet untouched by the guile and sorrows of this world. My eyes peered into the future. What could I see for them—

Little brown babies,
Smiling so sweetly;
Little brown babies,
Dressed so neatly;
With hair softly curling,
Blacker than coals;
And eyes brightly pearling,
As pure as your souls.

Naught do you know of the trials that await you,
Of men who will cruelly mock you, and hate you.

So smile on, little ones,
In your innocent bliss;
Smile on, little one,
You'll not long be like this.

Too soon will your hearts be
Bowed with your task.
Too soon will your smiles be
Only a mask.

ROBERT E. ROBINSON

They Know Not What They Do

By Mary J. Kyle

I WENT to Jed Peterson to get the whole miserable story and found him sitting in the dingy living room of his big stone house. As I entered he looked at me with watery blue eyes, then motioned toward a shabby chair. The room gave me a smothery feeling with its drawn shades and tight shut windows. I wanted to step over to the casements, snap the shade clear to the top, and fling windows wide open. The man must have read my mind.

"Ain't never going to look out that window again," he mumbled, and shivered a little. In that split second I felt sorry for Jed Peterson and all his kind, thinking to hide from reality and shame behind drawn shades and closed windows. And then, remembering the events of the night before, my pity for the old man was gone; hot anger flared within me.

"You were an eye-witness, weren't you, Mr. Peterson!" I asked curtly. His pale eyes searched my face taking in every line and feature before he parried my question with another.

"You're one of them, ain't you?" I wondered what would happen should I deny my racial connections. Would the story be any different if Jed Peterson thought I was not "one of them," as he so crudely put it? I spoke up.

"Yes. I'm a Negro, but don't pull any punches on my account. Give it to me straight."

He seemed to shrink into his baggy blue suit as he ran a trembling hand through his straw colored hair. "I'd have to begin from the beginning so's you'd understand," he said. "It's kind of a long tale so maybe—" He looked hopefully from me to the door and I knew he wanted me to go away and stop prodding him. Ignoring his veiled hint I said,

"I've plenty of time to listen. Just take your time and tell me the whole story."

He began with the usual trite phrase, "I like colored folks, all right. Haven't a thing against them, you understand. Why, the porter down to the store is one of my best friends. George would do anything for me—" I started to ask

"If this were only Georgia," Cliff muttered. But it wasn't Georgia. It was Minnesota. Yet it was Cliff who lit the fuse

if he was sure the porter's name was George. Instead, I urged:

"Sorry to interrupt you, Mr. Peterson, but please get to the point." He raised startled eyes to mine, then stared at the worn red carpet.

"Well, I just wanted you to understand that what happened wasn't exactly my fault, because I like you people all right." I swallowed hard. This job promised to be almost more than I could take. But I'd come to get a story and I was going to get it, even if it made me sick at my stomach. The man continued, "That old house had been for sale a long time. Guess it was too ramshackle for most folks to bother with. We were all getting kind of disgusted with the place, being so run down and all. Not that this is such a swell neighborhood or anything like that."

I could certainly agree with him on that point. It was one of those "has-been" sections of the city, rubbing shoulders on one side with swank Lake Avenue while the fringes of the Negro ghetto brushed lightly against its heels. It certainly wasn't a "swell neighborhood." Jed Peterson read my thoughts.

"There's lots of places like this in every big city," he said, defensively. "We old timers stick because it's comfortable. We don't mind the ni—, I mean, colored folks living a few blocks away. And nothing would ever have happened if they'd stayed in their place."

I bit my lips to keep back the angry words that pressed against them. "Go on, please, Mr. Peterson." My voice was so low I could hardly hear myself speak.

"Well," he continued, "when the 'for sale' sign came down we naturally wondered who had bought such a dump. Living right across the street, like I do, I could see some one moving around in there at night. But during the day not a soul came near the place. It was kind of mysterious and interesting. Len Williams, who lives next door, came over one night to get a ring side seat, you might say. All we could see was the shadows of two people moving behind the drawn shades. Len whispered something in my ear but I didn't believe what he said. Such a thing just couldn't happen right under our noses. Even if the neighborhood was seedy it couldn't have got that bad."

Jed Peterson looked at me to see how I was taking this, but I kept my eyes on my note book. The page was still blank.

"Well," Jed went on, "I guess Len must have told other folks what he thought because they began to get restless. Finally Len went to the real estate office to find out who bought the place. All the neighbors got together in my house to hear what he had to say. Len just shook his head.

'Guess we're barking up the wrong tree this time,' Len told us. 'Some Mr. Simmons laid out cash money for that shack. A big red headed fellow.'

"We all drew a deep breath then and didn't think more about it till the folks moved in." Jed Peterson paused again and looked at me.

"Listen, Mr. Peterson," I said. "Just tell the story straight through without stopping. Tell it as if you were living it again. As if I weren't here." My patience was wearing a bit thin. He hesitated a moment, then cleared his throat and plunged into the tale, words tumbling over each other, as if he were eager to get the thing out of his system, once and for all. This is Jed's story:

Well, in a day or so, the furniture came and a little yellowish woman directed the men where to put it. There was nothing fancy about the stuff, you know. Just plain nice tables and chairs and things like that. Only the stove was new, all white and shiny in the bright sunshine. Once it slipped a little as the men lifted it off the truck and the woman put out her hand to steady it. Just before the van drove off the

men handed down a little leather rocking chair. A kid's chair. The woman picked it up and carried it into the house. Not another soul came around till long after dark. Then all you could see was shapes moving just like before.

The next morning the yellowish woman came out leading a dark brown kid by the hand. Every curtain in the block did a regular devil-dance as the folks watched those two go up the street toward the school. Shortly after, a big black man came out of the house and walked up to the car line. Len Williams had been right. The new family was ni—, I mean, colored! The folks just about went crazy. My house, being right on the scene of the crime, so to speak, was a sort of meeting place for the whole neighborhood. Len spoke his piece about getting rid of them and then Cliff Edman added his two cents' worth. Cliff's from Georgia so he had some very unhealthy ideas. The way he talked made the skin on my back tighten up like a piece of dried leather. Why, he actually wanted to lynch those folks. And some of the tales he told—whew They sure weren't pretty. When I did manage to get a word in I told him that, after all, this was Minnesota, not Georgia, and we'd have to do things different. But it was Len who thought up what to do. His plan sounded easy but it didn't work.

A bunch of us got together and went over to the Negro's house that night, Len being the spokesman. When we got inside I was surprised how clean the place smelled, considering. Like it had been scrubbed with plenty of strong yellow soap and hot water. The wood work and floors looked cracked and thirsty for want of paint and you could see the places where the scrub brush had bit into the soft old boards. The black man stood in the middle of the tiny living room, the top of his cropped head almost touching the dangling light bulb. He towered over all of us and I felt kind of funny when his sharp black eyes flicked across our faces like a whip-lash. Len pulled himself together and said,

"Now you—" The man interrupted him and his words were clipped short as he spoke.

"The name's Charles Trent." You could almost feel an icy wind blow through the place his tone was so cold. His wife and child were crouched over in a corner of the sofa watching every move. Len Williams talked on.

"Now you tell us what you paid for this house and we'll buy you out. That's fair enough, isn't it?"

Trent's eyes snapped, and he answered Len real defiant like,

"I don't want your money. My boss bought this place for me and I'm paying him back. Besides," his voice seemed to come up out of his stomach and slapped against our ears. "We like it here. It's near the school, got a nice yard for my little girl, and when I get it fixed up—"

Len exploded then. He didn't like that nig—, I mean Man's attitude. "You may like it here but we don't like having you. Understand! If you know what's good for you you'll take a couple hundred more than you paid for the place and get out. That's if you've got any sense in that kinky head of yours."

I thought for a minute Trent was going to blow a fuse. The muscles in his jaws worked up and down in tight little jerks, and he clenched and unclenched his bony hands till the knuckles stood out like knobs. Finally, he got himself together and ripped the ragged words out of his thick lips:

"You're the one who'd better 'get' and get quick!"

I could feel the folks tighten up like fiddle strings. Cliff muttered something about "if this was only Georgia." But it wasn't Georgia. It was just a nice town in Minnesota, so what could you do? We got out. One of the men in the bunch turned and spit back through the window and it trickled down and dripped on the sill. Trent and his wife hadn't moved till then, but at that nasty trick he snapped the shade down in our faces.

The next day the kid walked to school alone, the woman watching from the doorway. You could tell the little girl had been cautioned the way she looked straight ahead and held herself so stiff. Even when a stone whizzed through the air and grazed her arm she kept right on, only rubbing the sore spot with one thin brown hand. It was really kind of pitiful, even if she was a ni—, I mean a colored kid.

Well, the days went by and our cash offer jumped till it was up to $5000, nearly twice what the house was worth. Trent still refused. His spunk was sort of impressive, but darned uncomfortable. I felt like I was sitting on the lid of a box of dynamite, knowing all the while that the lid would blow sky high if the fuse was ever lighted. It sure made me sweat. And, you guessed it, Cliff Edman lit the fuse that blew the whole thing to kingdom come.

He got us all together one night and talked a lot about this being a white man's country, and keeping niggers in their places. Then he told some hair raising tales about what they did to uppity blacks in the South. It was enough to take the curl out of your hair to hear him. After that he showed us the cross he'd made. Just a couple of rough boards nailed together, but I didn't like the looks of it. You know how it is. You read about stuff like that but you never figure to get mixed up in a mess like that. Not in this neck of the woods, any how. I kind of suggested we raise our offer to ten thousand if we had to. It sure was worth that price to me to get back to peaceful living again. Not that the colored folks were rowdy or dirty, understand. It was just the idea of them living right in our front doors, so to speak. We just couldn't take that, you know.

Well, Cliff said we'd wasted enough time and no darky was worth that much money, and he'd get rid of them slick as grease in no time flat. He took the cross outside, us trailing behind him like a herd of sheep, and doused it good with kerosene. Someone said, "We don't want no rough stuff," and Cliff laughed a little.

"Just going to scare hell out of 'em," he said. "They'll be gone coons before another night rolls around." He laughed some more. "You Northerners got to learn the quick way to handle niggers."

I didn't like the whole "set-up" but tagged right along with the rest of the gang. After the lights had been out in the Trent house more than an hour, Cliff carried the cross over and stood it right smack in front of the place, near the windows. The earth was soft and squashy like it is in the spring, and a couple of hard whacks drove the wood down in the ground. Seeing the curtains puff in and out of the windows made me notice the screens were off. Then I remembered Trent taking them down to paint the trim. Before I could think more about it flames shot up and around the wooden cross and it stood there, burning hot and bright in the darkness. It wasn't a pretty sight. I closed my eyes to shut out the picture. Then it happened! Like I said, the curtains were puffing in and out like little white sails. One edge of the scrim lace whipped through the fire. The next thing we knew the flames were lapping at the window sill, up the other curtains, around inside the dry wood, burning like the flames of hell. You won't believe it, but the crowd cheered. That's right. The hideous yell ripped the quiet night to shreds. You've heard of mob hysteria, or something like that. Maybe we all had it. My own throat was raw from shouting, and darned if I know what I was yelling about.

Well, the old place was so dried out inside that the whole downstairs was a blazing furnace in a few minutes. It was really pretty awful. The wail of the fire siren snapped us out of whatever it was we had, and I thought of Trent and his family. Looking up at the high window I saw them all standing real still, outlined against the light from the fire, watching us. Then they rushed to the back of the house and scrambled out on the porch roof. From there it was an easy matter for Tre to drop to the ground, hold up his arms for the kid, then help his wife down. The kid's head was bandaged and she looked like a funny little figure from a Hindu fairy tale in that flickering red light. I wondered for a minute what could have happened to her, then figured maybe one of the rocks had hit too hard, since the kids were always pegging at her. There was a sort of puzzled look mixed up with sadness in her big black eyes as she watched the fire and murmured, "My chair, mama—please, my rocking chair." My mind tumbled back across the days and I could see that woman lifting the little leather rocker from the sidewalk and carrying it into the house. For all I knew it might have been that kid's only

(Continued on page 94)

"Today it is the Senate..."

On January 3 the Senate had to decide what to do with Theodore Gilmore Bilbo. He had been charged with violation of the Constitution, the Hatch Act, and the Criminal Code. Republican strategy was to have Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) get the floor and offer a resolution to bar Bilbo until after organization of the Senate. This would then permit debate on Bilbo's qualifications. But Senator Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho) got the floor instead and offered one of the most stinging rebukes of a colleague ever delivered from the Senate floor. Here are excerpts from his speech as reported in the Congressional Record for January 3, 1947.

MR. SECRETARY, I do not exaggerate when I say that at this moment the honor and prestige of the Senate hang in the balance. To millions of Americans who have not previously evinced an interest in politics, today's action will alone determine whether this body is worthy of respect as the highest legislative body of a free people, or whether this body will fall into disrespect. . . .

In short, Mr. Secretary, today it is not only Mr. Bilbo who is on trial. Today it is the Senate itself which is on trial. . . .

[*Here Senator Taylor quotes from his earlier Senate speech on Bilbo's campaign tactics.*]

For many years we have all known that there was a mess in our back yard. We knew that a stench was arising from the decadent, corrupt, and unlawful practices which were conducted at Federal elections in many States. We knew it; but in our smug and self-contented way we preferred to ignore it, for it is not pleasant to probe around in the muck. But it remained for Mr. Bilbo to force us to see it and smell it; it remained for Mr. Bilbo to rub our noses in it. . . .

[*Here Senator Taylor discusses the cases of Newberry, Smith, and Vare, who were debarred from the Senate for excessive expenditures during their campaigns.*]

That is why it is not enough for us to say, "Yes, this Bilbo matter needs looking into sometime—but later." We cannot say, "We will not bother with this trivia now when the Congress is busy organizing itself." We cannot say, "We will give Bilbo his seat now and one of these days we will get around to deciding whether we will keep him."...

[*Here Senator Taylor discusses the powers and duties of the Senate in the matter of determining qualifications of its members.*]

Under this broad grant of power to judge elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members, what are the duties of the Senate?

It must be emphasized that Senators are officials of the United States Government and not of the States. They legislate not for the States alone but for all the people of the Union. The vote of a Senator affects every State in the Union as much as it does the State from which he is elected. His vote may mean peace or war, prosperity or depression, honest Government or public corruption, freedom or tyranny. Must the whole country suffer from the corruption of a part? Should not the United States protect itself against corruption in one of its parts?

In defense of its own integrity and the national welfare, what is the duty of the Senate under its power to judge elections? I say, and Senate history has many times confirmed it, that the Senate must insist that its Members be elected in full, fair, and free elections —in elections untainted by fraud or corruption or intimidation, whether perpetrated by money bribes or threats of physical violence. . . .

Senator Glen H. Taylor (Democrat, Idaho)

How much more necessary therefore that the Senate protect itself against such a one when the evidence also shows that he has misused his high office and been guilty of a number of violations of Federal statutes, which are directed toward the protection of the electoral process and clean government. . . .

It is our duty to say to Mr. Bilbo: "If you have made public profession of your contempt for the Constitution, if you have boasted that the election laws are to be flagrantly violated in your State, if you have advised us publicly and frequently that you will subvert our democratic institutions, we can no longer ignore your actions. We must face the facts and perform our duty, distasteful as it may be. We must deny you a seat in this body."

In encouraging large numbers of people flagrantly to violate the law, Bilbo violated his own oath to protect and defend the Constitution, the oath which he seeks to renew here today. What a mockery it would be if we should again permit him to perjure himself by swearing to support the Constitution which he has so openly conspired to violate. What a hypocritical and blasphemous gesture we would witness today, if Mr. Bilbo were to stand in our midst and place his hand on the Holy Bible and swear fealty to democratic institutions, to free elections, to the rights of citizens. Or would Mr. Bilbo prefer to save us that spectacle? Would he prefer to take his oath upon an expurgated version of the United States Constitution, one that did not say "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"?

Mr. Secretary, I have frequently been informed that the problem of race relation in the South is a highly complex one, which required patience and good will. I am willing to accept that advice. I am willing to move as slowly as necessary.

I ask only one thing: That we do

(*Continued on page 94*)

"CANADIAN HOME of the ORIGINAL UNCLE TOM"

This is a view of the Canadian home at Dresden, Ontario, in which the Rev. Josiah Henson lived. The section against which the ladder is leaning was the original homestead; the other section was added following his death. The home is now owned by Bill Chapple, who seeks to have the municipality take over the home and maintain it as a historical site.

Rev. Henson spent his last days in Dresden, Ontario; he came there probably through the instrumentality of the "Underground Railroad." The picture shows the headstone over his grave in the village of Dresden, where he lies buried across the road from the homestead in which in spent his last days. Pictured at left is Bill Chapple, present owner of the home, examining an old print of the Rev. Josiah Henson.

John A. Carroll

JOSIAH HENSON was born at Port Tobacco, Maryland, in 1787 and died at Dresden, Bothwell county, Ontario, Canada, in 1883. It was the life story of Henson that served Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe as the original model for her famous narrative known as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1850; 1852). Though Henson had had in slavery most of the experiences of Uncle Tom, he was in real life, however, a manly man. His deeds and his character prove this and he was far from being the genuflecting, servile Negro now understood by the epithet "Uncle Tom."

Here is Henson's description of what happened to his family when his master died:

"We were all put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and scattered over various parts of the country. My brothers and sisters were bid off one by one, while my mother, holding my hand, looked on in an agony of grief, the cause of which I but ill understood at first, but which dawned on my mind with dreadful clearness, as the sale proceeded. My mother was then separated from me, and put up in her turn. She was bought by a man named Isaac R., residing in Montgomery county, and then I was offered to the assembled purchasers. My mother, half distracted with the parting forever from all her children, pushed through the crowd, while the bidding for me was going on, to the spot where R. was standing. She fell at his feet, and clung to his knees, entreating him in tones that only a mother could command, to buy her *baby* as well as herself, and spare to her one of her little ones at least. . . [He disengaged] himself from her with such violent blows and kicks, as to reduce [her] to the necessity of creeping out of his reach."

This punishment was meted out to Henson's father for coming to his mother's defense:

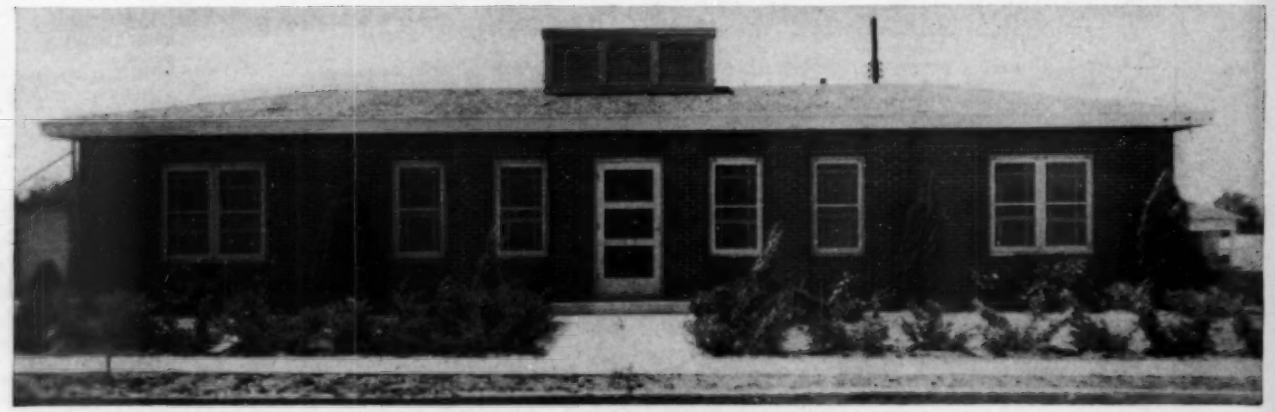
". . . I can remember . . . the appearance of my father with his head bloody and his back lacerated. . . . His right ear had been cut off close to his head, and he had received a hundred lashes on his back. . . ."

Henson himself had had both his shoulder blades broken in a beating given him by a planter.

When he was forty-five Henson escaped to Canada and became a member of the fugitive slave colony at Dawn. He was active in the "underground railroad" movement and made frequent trips to the United States to solicit funds. In 1876 he visited England and was received in audience by Queen Victoria. In 1849 he brought out a seventy-six page pamphlet, *The Life of Josiah Henson, formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself*. Though the work did not attract much attention, Mrs. Stowe was impressed by it and wrote an introduction for the enlarged edition, *Truth Stranger than Fiction: Father Henson's Story of his Own Life* (1858).

Henson was Methodist preacher, colonizer, educator, and author. His life story has just been re-told by Brion Gysin in *To Master—A Long Goodnight* (Creative Age, 1946).

CARLINE CLINIC, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS



The Dr. Claude T. Carline clinic, located at 1201 Sam Rankin street, Corpus Christi, Texas, was opened in August, 1945, in this 14-room, fire-proof brick and tile structure. Some of the rooms are also sound-proof. There are ten beds, a nursery, and a well-equipped X-ray room. Total cost of the property, including equipment, is $40,000—and it is all paid for. Dr. Carline's brother, William R. Carline, a dentist, and Dr. H. D. Patten, former surgical chief at Prairie View Hospital, Prairie View university, are now associated with the clinic. They are next door in a new air-conditioned $50,000 office and drug-store building.

DR. Claude T. Carline offers the following biographical sketch of himself:

"I am thirty-four years of age, was born in Lake Charles, La., the fourth and last child of William and Naomi Carline. I graduated from the local high school in 1929 with highest honors. The next year I enrolled in Southern university. But the following year I entered Wiley college to be immediately surrounded by a group of sophomores angry with me because I had dared to come on the campus dressed in knickers. They took them off on the spot. I spent three years there, getting into a lot of things but at the same time getting out. That made things even. I graduated with a B.S. degree.

"I vividly remember the depression and that I came out of college looking for a job, just any kind of job.

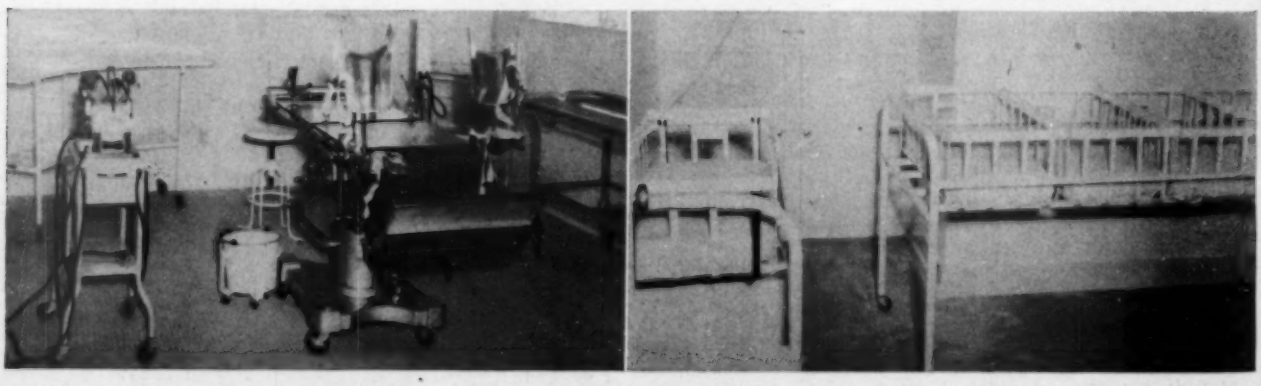
"I found jobs but it seems I could never keep them. I was hired and fired thirteen times in three weeks. Now I was thoroughly convinced that I was totally unprepared to make a living. I took stock and decided on medicine. I also made up my mind 'to take it' on my jobs just long enough to get enough money to go to medical school.

"When I made application to enter Meharry Medical College, I received the jolting news that I had a deficiency in chemistry. This I had to make up, and I had already been out of school two years. This nearly stopped me, but it didn't. I again enrolled in Southern university to make up that organic chemistry. I took my chemistry and while there also a wife.

"After I left Southern I was working in Galveston, Texas, when a hit-and-run driver hit me. It was midnight, eight miles from town, and not a car in sight. My left leg was torn up and here I was within three weeks of the opening of school. When I felt my leg my fingers met in the calf, and my shoes were soggy with blood. But I didn't think about bleeding to death—I was worried because I was afraid I wouldn't make medical school on the opening day. I was finally taken to a hospital where I had my leg fixed up. The doctors took out some damaged muscle and then told me that if they saved it I'd always be a cripple.

"I signed myself out and started for Nashville, Tenn., by ambulance and train. I was going to enter Meharry Medical College at all costs. And I was probably the first student ever to enter the hospital and the school simultaneously. Four years later I graduated with honors and did my internship at the Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis, Mo. Following my usual up-and-down policy, I finished that year second from the bottom, but with a world of experience due to my dislike of routine.

"They say boy meets girl, but I had already met the girl. So now it was boy meets Corpus Christi, Texas."



Operating room and a corner of the nursery of the Carline clinic.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

MILLION MEMBER GOAL: Setting an all-time-high goal of one million members under the slogan "Make It a Million," the national office announces that its annual nationwide membership campaign will cover the months of April, May, and June. The entire country has been divided into five regions, each to be under the special supervision of a regional co-ordinator who will conduct an "on-the-spot" drive for new members.

Responsibility for this campaign rests upon the shoulders of Gloster B. Current, director of branches. He will be aided by the resident staff in the national office, which will have charge of the campaign in Region 2, embracing the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The goal for Region 2 is 216,850 members.

The campaign in Region 1, comprising the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the city of Honolulu, will be directed from the San Francisco office by Noah Griffin. The goal has been set at 55,000.

Region 3 will be handled from Cincinnati by Donald Jones and comprises the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Wisconsin, with a goal of 158,800.

Region 4 will be in charge of Leroy Carter, who will work from Kansas City, Missouri, and takes in the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota. The goal is 157,700.

The fifth region will be directed from Atlanta, Georgia, by Rufus Smith and includes the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The goal is 130,000.

From their vantage points in the large cities in each region, the regional co-ordinators will aid the branches in planning meetings and rallies, supply them with literature and speeches, and work with them in every way necessary to make the 1947 campaign a success.

Though this goal represents a virtual doubling of the present membership of 535,000 the national office is confident that it will be attained. This confidence is justified by the fact that each year since the nationwide membership campaigns were inaugurated three years ago the growth in membership of the Association has been phenomenal. At the end of 1942 the NAACP had about 100,000 members organized into over three hundred units. In 1943 this figure jumped to 250,000; in the next year to 300,000; then 400,000, and finally the present more than a half million.

ADULT DIVISION *Marin county, California, branch: Seated left to right, top; Mrs. Thadyne McGee, secretary; Arthur G. Cleaver, Jr., president; and Mrs. Helen Daggett, chairman of the executive committee. Left to right, standing: Louis Hensley, Jr., chairman membership committee; Harold Gordan, first vice-president; C. J. Williams, member executive committee; Mrs. E. L. Amos, press and publicity; Miss Estelena, branch member; and R. E. Grisby, a visitor, member San Francisco branch. Bottom, some of the youth council members of the Marin county branch.*

FEDERAL

PROSECUTION URGED: The NAACP has urged the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute those Mississippians who testified before a Senate sub-committee in December that they resorted to intimidation and fraud to prevent Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary of last July 2, in which Theodore G. Bilbo was nominated.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, in a letter to Attorney General Tom Clark cited evidence from the review of the proceedings of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee's hearings in Jackson, Miss., on December 2-5, 1946, showing that sixty-nine complainants appeared and testified under oath to such fraud and intimidation, and that at least sixteen individuals, clothed with the authority of the state, or whose actions at the time of the primary were under color of law, appeared and testified under oath to numerous violations of federal statutes.

Instances were cited in which the testimony of county clerks showed that they had denied qualified Negro citizens the right to register by making

BRANCH WORKER *Mrs. Zelina L. Vaughns, winner in the Marin county, Calif., branch membership drive which ended November 9, 1946.*

requirements of them which were not demanded of the whites. These things were done with the express purpose of preventing Negro citizens from registering.

JIM CROW

COLLEGE PRESIDENT: The complaint of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Georgia, against the Southern Railway has been placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by an NAACP attorney. Dr. Mays filed his complaint against the railroad after a trip between Atlanta and New York during which he was subjected to "undue discrimination" in one of the company's dining cars. In addition to the complaint, Dr. Mays is seeking $2,500 in damages because of the refusal of the railroad to serve him in the dining car.

Since filing of the complaint, the railroad claims that its dining-car regulations have been amended. The company claims that it is now setting aside one table in the dining car for the exclusive use of Negro passengers; the rest of the diner is to be used exclusively by whites. This "Negro table," however, is to be next to the pantry and kitchen section of the diner, a section usually avoided by passengers because of the excessive heat and discomfort.

PENNSYLVANIA: As the result of action by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD), the Pennsylvania railroad has discontinued its segregation of Negroes employes in locker rooms. This action is the result of a complaint filed by the NAACP, for Thomas J. Byrd, a Pennsylvania railroad employe, with SCAD on July 24, 1946. Mr. Byrd charged that he had been discriminated against in his conditions of employment through use of segregated lockers assigned on the basis of race and color in violation of the state law against discrimination. Elmer A. Carter, a SCAD commissioner, has notified Mr. Byrd that all future locker assignments will hereafter be made on the basis of seniority instead of race.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY: Charges of unlawful discrimination have been filed in behalf of three Negro women against the Southern railway seeking the issuance of a cease and desist order by the Interstate Commerce Commission to force the railroad to cease its practice of discriminating between white and colored passengers.

At a hearing before the trial examiner of the ICC, Mrs. Lillian Falls, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Muriel Holcombe, Montclair, N. J.; and Mrs. Vashti Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., charged that they had been discriminated against by the Southern railway in a trip between New York and Atlanta, Georgia, on the streamlined train, *The Southerner*.

The sisters were accompanying their mother's body to Atlanta for burial and held reserved seats which happened to be in a car with white passengers. They were finally forced by the conductor to move to a jim-crow car, since it appeared that they were going to be ejected from the train if they refused to move. A consequence of the incident was that all three women became ill and had to secure the services of a physician. In their complaint they have sought damages and the ending of discrimination on the Southern railway.

TOLEDO RESTAURANT: Gloster B. Current, director of branches, has charged that the policy of discrimination against Negroes in the restaurant of the Union Depot at Toledo, Ohio, is a violation of the Ohio civil rights act.

Mr. Current recently tried to get service in the front of the restaurant at a seat between two customers, who were being served, to be told by the

KENT-SUSSEX BRANCH, *Delaware, being addressed by Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington bureau of the NAACP. A large crowd jammed the Bethel AME church at Milford to hear a thrilling address by Mr. Perry on the subject of the "'The Man' Bilbo and the Negro." Mrs. Ruth Mitchell Laws, branch secretary, is seated at the speaker's right. Dr. William W. M. Henry is branch president.*

A PART OF THE CROWD *that jammed the Bethel AME church to hear Leslie Perry address a mass meeting of the Kent-Sussex branch, Delaware, on the subject of Senator Bilbo.*

waitress that he would have to take a seat in the rear of the place if he wanted service. When he asked to see the manager, the waitress went away and returned saying that though she now had permission to serve him, it was a standing practice to serve all Negroes in the rear of the restaurant.

Mr. Current later took up the matter with the manager, J. B. Dent, who denied that his restaurant discriminated against Negroes and excused any discrimination on the grounds that inadequate personnel made it necessary to serve people in the rear of the restaurant rather than in the front.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSING: The Association has urged more funds for New York state housing.

DEATH: The legal department has urged Attorney General Tom Watson of Florida to open an immediate investigation into the circumstances surrounding the brutal murder of a Negro sharecropper who was shot in the head and beaten to death with an iron wrecking bar last November.

The alleged murder was committed on the Ben Bryant farm near Greensboro, Florida, when the victim, Wyart Trueblood, a sharecropper on the Bryant farm who owned his own farm implements and was free of debt, went to the syrup mill to remove that part which was rightfully his. It is alleged that as Trueblood, helped by his two small sons, was loading the small cans of syrup into his car, the farmer Ben Bryant and his son Keth Bryant drove up and blocked the gate with a tractor, forbidding Trueblood to move the cans. When the sharecropper refused to give up the syrup, Keth Bryant shot him through the head with a 32-caliber revolver. Ben Bryant then rushed in swinging the iron wrecking bar, beating the wounded Negro unmercifully, even though it was obvious that he was dead.

The two Bryants then called the sheriff, it is charged, claiming that they had shot the Negro in self-defense when he threatened them with the wrecking bar.

FILIBUSTER: The Association is supporting the four separate Senate resolutions to amend the rules in order to end filibusters by a majority vote. The present Senate rule requires a two-thirds vote to end debate and has seldom been successfully invoked.

What the Branches Are Doing

CALIFORNIA: Though the SANTA ANA branch is not quite one year old, it now has a membership of well over 100 and is very active in the community. Officers are Roy Burks, president; Ben Davis, vice-president; Dora Lee Burks, secretary; and C. D. Hatcher, treasurer.

Another young branch is the MARIN COUNTY branch, chartered February 11, 1946. The branch president, Arthur G. Cleaver, Jr., reports the following activities: the establishment of a permanent family service agency in Marin County as result of a general appeal made by the branch; elimination of the practice of segregation in the Marin theater; investigation of segregation practices in local housing units; and advocacy of an interracial faculty for the Marin city school. The branch has also been an active participant in the drive for a state FEPC, increase in teacher's salaries, and other issues of local and county-wide significance.

Winner in the Marin county branch membership campaign of last November 9 was Mrs. Zelina L. Vaughns. Mrs. Vaughns captured this honor by soliciting 54 members in the short period of ten days, just before she left Marin to return to her home in Louisiana. She was a member of the publicity committee and the branch suffered a great loss when she had to leave.

The following solicitors were next to Mrs. Vaughns in rank order: Mrs. Mildred Sanders, chairman membership committee; Harold Gordan, vice-president; Mrs. Lula Bland; A. G. Cleaver, Jr., president; Mrs. E. L. Amos, Mrs. Jessie M. Kennedy, W. H. Hendley, Hardy Westmore, Mrs. Willa M. Hendley, Mrs. Thelma L. Long, secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Holloway, chairman publicity committee; C. J. Williams, Mrs. Austin Thompson, Will Carter, Mrs. Harrison Abbott, Louis Hensley, Jr., Mrs. C. Berkov, and Mrs. J. M. Kentucky. These people were commended

NEW PRESIDENT *of the Atchison, Kansas, branch, Mrs. Evelyn Weaver.*

for their active participation in the membership drive.

KANSAS: New officers of the ATCHISON branch were installed on December 22, 1946. Mrs. Evelyn Weaver is president; Mrs. Henrietta Makins, vice-president; Jackson Hodges, secretary; and Moses D. Sloan, treasurer. Mrs. Weaver, holder of a B. S. degree from New York university and an M. A. from Columbia, is at the present time executive secretary of the George W. Kerford Quarry Co. in Atchison. She is also third vice-president of the Kansas State Conference.

MARYLAND: The executive secretary, Addison V. Pinkney, of the BALTIMORE branch, appeared before the Board of Estimates on January 23 to protest the use of Harlem Square, a city park surrounded by residential properties and housing some of Baltimore's representative citizen of color, as a school site.

The square in question represents, according to the Department of Public Survey, a city agency, 8.34 acres. According to Mr. Roszel Thomson, president of the school board, the board proposes to erect the new Carver vocational high school, with a capacity of 1500 pupils, and at a cost exceeding $3,000,000, in one corner of this park, allowing the rest of the square to remain intact.

Standard recommendations which the Board has observed in the planning of its modern buildings for white pupils, but never for its colored on the high school level, sets up as a minimum 7 acres for schools of 400 pupil capacity; 9¼ acres for schools of 700 pupil capacity; 12 acres for schools of 1500 capacity.

It is interesting to note that Eastern high school with a capacity of 2666 has 19.85 acres; Western high, 2225, 29.72 acres; City College, 3071, 38.73 acres; Edison vocation, 1500, 12.88 acres. Carver vocational high school, colored, capacity 1500, and 1.50 acres. The released statement by the president of the board, Mr. Roszel Thomsen, is that the proposed school "would be located at the west end of Harlem Park and occupy about 18% of the Park."

The Douglass high school has a yard area comparable with that of residential houses and it houses 2400 pupils. Dunbar high school shares its brick-paved yard with School No. 101, pupil enrollment 1955. Dunbar's enrollment is 1764. In short, there is no colored elementary or high school in Baltimore city that has the standard minimum acreage.

We cannot endorse the Harlem Park site as the location for the new Carver vocational school because, first, it lacks the necessary approved acreage which would allow sufficient space for any outdoor activity. Second, the housing congestion in this neighborhood is of such density that every available space which the Park offers is literally needed as a "breathing area" for light, sunshine, and fresh air from the overcrowded conditions in rooms and apartments.

Application blanks used by the State Employment Commission in Maryland and filed by every person seeking employment in state institutions gives on the first page, *line No. 6, Height? . . . inches. Weight? . . . pounds. White or Colored? . . .*

On January 24 the Baltimore branch sent the following letter to Mr. W. D. Owens, state employment commissioner:

"Dear Mr. Owens:

"Your Application for Employment blanks on line No. 6 carries question—"white or colored?"

"May we inquire what is the purpose of this information as the courts decisions in the Mill v. Board of Education, Anne Arundel County and Kerr v. Enoch Pratt Library has made it illegal to discriminate against employees in any tax-supported department or agency?" Under date of January 27 Commissioner W. D. Owens' letter reads:

"In response to your letter of January 24, 1947, I have to advise the words 'white or colored' on the applications for Employment to which you refer is being deleted from the next printing of this form."

It is felt that elimination of these blanks which designate "race" will abolish discrimination in hiring practices.

The branch held a strategy meeting at the Masonic Temple, McCulloh and Mosher streets on Sunday, February 2, at 4 p. m., to muster forces for the repeal of the jim crow law. Elder Winfield A. Showell, pastor of Apostolic Faith church; Dr. J. E. T. Camper, chairman of the citizens committee for justice, and Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson were the main speakers.

On Sunday, February 9, the installation of officers for 1947 was held at Emanuel Christian Community church, Lanvale and Carrolton Avenues at 8 p. m. The Rev. Wilbur H. Waters, pastor of the church, delivered the installation address and his senior choir furnished the music.

MICHIGAN: Installation ceremonies for the 1947-officers of the DETROIT branch were held in January in the auditorium of the Lucy Thurman YWCA. Mrs. Ruth Ellis was program chairman and presided over the ceremonies. New officers installed were Rev. R. L. Bradby, Jr., president; Edward Turner, Mrs. L. W. Tyrrell, and Andrew W. L. Brown, vice-presidents.

Among the speakers at the meeting were council president George Edwards, UAW-CIO presidential assistant Leonard Woodcock, Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown, president Detroit Association of Women's Clubs, and Fred Allen, owner, Supreme Linen Supply Company. Entertainment was rendered by the Taylor singers, Dorothy Quarker and Hazaiah Williams, accompanied by Irene Ellis.

Both incoming presidents, the Rev. Bradby, and the outgoing president, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, made brief remarks. Rev. Bradby pledged a "militant battle for all our rights as citizens." Rev. Hill pledged his continued support of the organization.

MARIAN ANDERSON HEADS NCNW 1947 HONOR ROLL

Marian Anderson, world famous concert artist, heads the 1947 honor roll of the National Council of Negro Women. The eleven other women named are as follows:

Ingrid Bergman, actress, for her stand on racial discrimination;

Artemesia Bowden of San Antonio, Texas, for her outstanding work in providing educational facilities for Negroes in her Texas community;

Selma Burke, sculptress, for her work in the field of art;

Mary C. Holliday of Statesville, N. C., for her contribution to rural life as a Jeanes teacher;

Alma Illery of Pittbsurgh, Pa., President of the National Achievement Clubs, initiator of George W. Carver week;

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's first lady, who led the spirited attack against South Africa and won official notice of the racial question by the United Nations;

Helen Mills Scarborough of Monrovia, Liberia, first woman member of the official cabinet;

Georgianna Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., for her courageous work in the field of human relations;

Venice T. Spraggs of Washington, D. C., for outstanding work in the field of journalism;

Madeline Morgan Stratton of Chicago, Ill., for her work in the field of intercultural education;

Sara Spencer Washington of Atlantic City, N. J., outstanding business woman.

The candidates selected were the recult of a nation-wide popular poll.

The campaign to outlaw restrictive covenants through an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was continued at the regular Friday noonday luncheon meeting (January) of the branch legal redress committee, presided over by the Rev. Horace A. White. Plans were approved for a public mass meeting to be held February 16. The committee has decided on an all-out money-raising campaign to pay for the legal and publicity expenses of the fight.A preliminary goal of $15,000 has been set and appeals addressed to all churches, ministers, organizations, and business and professional people asking them to contribute.

NEW JERSEY: An extensive survey has been made of the schools in MONMOUTH COUNTY by Miss Noma Jensen, assistant field secretary, to determine the extent of segregation and discrimination in the school systems.

On the evening after her survey, Miss Jersen spoke to the executive committee of the Monmouth branch at the home of the president, Stanford Welcker, 50 Grant Court, Long Branch, New Jersey. This survey, according to Miss Jensen, as compared with similar surveys of schools in other states, proves that there is more segregation and discrimination in the schools of New Jersey than in any other state north of the Mason-Dixon line. She also discovered that in the majority of cases the teaching load of the Negro teacher is three times that of the white teacher. In many cases where the school boards were queried about segrgation in the schools, they said they were maintained (1) because Negroes wanted them and (2) because this was the only way Negro teachers could be hired.

Schools are largely affected by people and organizations in the communities in which they are situated; therefore the Negroes, themselves, must break down the fallacy that segregated Negro schools are maintained in order that Negro teachers may have a job by insisting upon the integration of schools, by demanding integrated faculties, and by insisting that all pupils attend the school in their district, whether they are white or colored.

In many instances, it has been found that the "all-Negro" schools do not have a district and that white pupils who live near them are sent to schools in other districts. In this case, Negro parents should also send their children to schools of other districts. If an "all-Negro" school exists in a community and Negro pupils live nearer the white school, then the Negro pupils should be sent to the school in their district.

Another problem encountered by Miss Jensen was the upholding of segregated schools by Negro teachers. Some Negro teachers refuse to teach white children, while others are afraid that in the process of integration they will lose their jobs. According to the field secretary, teachers should have no fear of losing their jobs if they have tenure and their qualifications are up to par. A teacher in the state of New Jersey, said Miss Jensen, can only be released for two reasons: (1) insubordination and (2) immorality. Many Negro teachers have failed to attend summer school regularly and have failed to keep up with the latest requirements of the profession; therefore they feel unqualified to teach white children. In this instance, they are definitely unqualified to teach Negro pupils.

The survey further proved that in several instances there was a definite curriculum for colored pupils and another for the white pupils, both in the same community: the whites being taught algebra, Latin and French, while the Negro children were not. This has handicapped the Negro children, making is difficult for them to compete successfully with white pupils when they reached the mixed white school. This is one reason why so many Negro pupils quit school.

With these facts in mind Negro parents should see to it that their children attend integrated schools. Negro teachers should see to it that they are qualified to teach any puil and Negro communities should fight to eliminate any "all colored" schools in their midst.

The New Jersey State Conference of Branches sent telegrams to New Jersey Senators Hawkes and Smith from their executive session meeting at the Carver Center in Trenton, N. J. on Saturday, January 4, asking that continued and persistent pressure be brought until the unseating of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi becomes a reality.

The conference was largely attended by delegates from fifteen branches throughout the state. Much time was consumed on the two paramount issues on the agenda; namely, discrimination in education and discrimination in housing.

Wide World

DRESS DESIGNER—*Julian Dempsey of Los Angeles, Calif., is a slim young man who has been studying and designing clothes for the past ten years. He recently won a bit of fame as the stylist who created the four costumes Rise Stevens wore when she sang the title role in "Carmen." His studio is the living room of his modest home, and his model, usually, is a dressmaker's dummy over which he has draped and pinned his material. At the right is one of the costumes which Dempsey created for the operatic star, Rise Stevens. The dress was made of 30 yards of white lace, 22 yards of white marquisette, and 60 yards of horse hair and gold embroidery. A lacquer mantilla and fan completed the ensemble.*

Does this play libel America?

Coming in the April issue, the truth about *La Putain Respectueuse*, Existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre's playlet about a Deep South lynching.

The education committee chairman, Dr. U. S. Wiggins, of Camden reported much progress in eliminating segregation in New Jersey schools. Dr. Wiggins presented Miss Norma Jensen, field secretary of the NAACP in charge of education, to the delegates. Miss Jensen declared that there is more segregation in the state of New Jersey than in any other northern state, despite the fact that the laws of the state are excellent. "The enforcement of these laws" she said "should be the immediate concern of the conference." A complete resume was given of the work already completed in the educational survey of New Jersey in which Miss Jensen has been engaged.

The following amendments to the much publicized Preiser Law were presented to the conference by Rev. E. C. Rice of Montclair, and endorsed by the delegates.

Section 5 (b) Preiser Law.
That discrimination in the use, sale or lease of any part of the project against any person because of race, color, religion or national origin, be prohibited.
Title 35, Section 4 of Preiser Act.
That a statement of the extent and effect of rehousing of families which may be made necessary from the redevelopment area plan and the manner in which such rehousing may be accomplished, be given.

Rev. Rice pointed out several inequalities in the law in a brief speech. He said, "As the law now reads a person's home could be condemned by a municipality and razed before one cent was paid to the owner or before he would be appraised of the amount due him. Also that this property would be turned over to private capital for private gain."

Leo B. Marsh of Montclair was named State co-ordinator for the 1947, "Make it a Million," membership drive, and a goal of 30,000 members was set for the state of New Jersey.

NORTH CAROLINA: Last mass meeting of the LENOIR branch was held in the St. Peters church on December 29. Speakers were Anderson Best, formerly a lieutenant in World War II, who spoke on race relationships, and M. J. Everett, who spoke on the origin of the branch. Remarks were made by McKinley Battle and E. T. Cox, branch president.

OHIO: On Decemebr 18 Rabbi Barnett R. Bricker was principal speaker at a meeting of the CLEVELAND branch. Officials of the branch attended the second hearing of the licensing ordinance for amusement parks, held at the City Hall on December 4, 1946. In cooperation with dozens of other organizations, the Cleveland branch has kept abreast of all developments with respect to the ordinance and has contributed its support to the measure.

Through the organizing efforts of Mrs. Lillie Gorman, executive board member, working through the Senior Women's Auxiliary, the branch has organized a Junior Women's Auxiliary. Membership in the group is open to all women who are actively interested in NAACP work.

PENNSYLVANIA: Over two hundred branch members witnessed the impressive installation services of the PHILADELPHIA branch in January. Attorney Austin Norris, a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, who inducted the officers, stressed the fact that the local branch during 1946 had been brought closer to the masses. He likewise commended the '46-leadership and its accomplishments for the Negro people during the year. The following officers were installed for the year 1947:

President, Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey; first vice-president, W. C. Wingate; second vice-president, Rev. Daniel K. Poling; secretary, Marion Scott; treasurer, Rev. E. L. Cunningham.

The branch lawyer succeeded in freeing John Kirk, who had been arrested in a West Philadelphia tap-room for campaigning, in an orderly manner, for fair employment practice in the establishment, located at 40th and Market streets, where ninety percent of the trade is colored. His only offense was that of discouraging Negro customers from patronizing the tap-room.

MISCELLANEOUS: In Delaware the KENT-SUSSEX branch held a huge mass meeting at Milford in January at the Bethel AME church to hear Leslie Perry of the Washington bureau speak on the subject, "Theodore G. ('The Man') Bilbo and the Negro."

In Connecticut the BRIDGEPORT-STRATFORD branch has gotten out leaflets to advertise its coming membership campaign, January 19-March 1, 1947. Goal of the drive is 2,000 members. The leaflet lists some of the accomplishments of the branch during 1946: securing the cooperation of the local schools in the celebration of Negro History Week; securing a public apology from the manager of a Stratford bowling alley for discrimination against a high-school-student bowler; settlement of the case of discrimination involving a Post Road eating establishment and a Milford high-school student; maintenance of a part-time paid secretary; and the mailing of nearly $1,200 to the national office.

The Michigan State Conference of Branches held a two-day convention in

Wide World

THE PRINCE AND A GIRL—*Prince Amir Faisal Al Saud, Saudi Arabian foreign minister and chairman of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the United Nations, greets Guri Lie, daughter of UN secretary-general Trygve Lie, at a recent reception given by his royal highness to UN delegates at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. In the background, right, a member of the Saudi Arabian entourage stands by. This Negro appears in all pictures of the Saudi Arabian delegation and occupies an important place in their retinue.*

PONTIAC in January attended by more than 250 delegates, representing 3,500 members and twenty-two of the state units. Membership goal for 1947 has been set at 37,000 members. After adopting a constitution and by-laws, the election of state officers was held. Re-elected president was Dr. J. L. Leach of Flint. Other officers include vice-president, Elbert C. Collins of River Rouge; secretary Mrs. Lela M. Bryant of Flint; assistant secretary Miss Hazel Henderson of Pontiac; treasurer Russell Bruch of Detroit; chaplain Rev. L. L. Lawrence of Jackson; and auditor Moses S. Thompson of Detroit.

After a welcome address by Mayor Arthur J. Law, President Leach introduced Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, who spoke on "Fascism in the United States." Othey keynote speakers included Edward Swan, executive secretary of the Detroit branch, who spoke on "Restrictive Covenants"; and attorneys John F. Young and Moses Thompson, who spoke on the "State National Guard."

The JAMAICA, L. I., branch sponsored National Negro History Week February 10-14, at the Samuel Huntington junior high school. Monday evening, business and professions with Attorney Florence Lucas as speaker; Tuesday evening, youth and motion pictures depicting the progress of the Negro race; Wednesday evening, Lincoln-Douglass celebration, Dr. John A. Singleton, speaker; Thursday evening, veterans' housing and labor, Louis G. Werner speaker; and Friday evening, speaker from the national office in New York.

In CANTON, Ohio, the branch held its founders' day program on Sunday, February 9, at the St. Paul's AME church, with the program being sponsored by the Stark county Ministerial Alliance. The keynote address was delivered by Rev. S. S. Booker of Youngstown, Ohio. Other speakers on this program were Attorney Clay E. Hunter and Dr. M. B. Williams.

On February 3 the DENVER, Colorado, branch addressed a letter to Secretary of State George C. Marshall commenting on Marshall's letter to the Polish government protesting against rigged elections in that country. "We further believe that the same rule and process should obtain here in our own country. The question is . . . why go so far away from home to protest an election? Mr. Secretary . . . charity should begin at home." The letter was signed by President W. F. Turner for the branch.

The DANVILLE, Virginia, branch celebrated the anniversary of its organization at a mass meeting in the Loyal Baptist church on February 10.

According to latest reports from DETROIT the restrictive covenant fight in that city is gaining momentum. On January 29 citizens from all parts of the state of Michigan appeared at a public hearing of the Michigan Senate Labor Committee urging that body to take favorable action on the proposed FEPC legislation.

Copies of a radio script entitled THE COLORED AMERICAN, written by Landres Chilton and made available through courtesy of the Baltimore, Maryland, branch, may be obtained by writing the director of branches, Gloster B. Current, at the national office.

NOTICE

The Parisian publisher Odette Lieutier wants unpublished manuscripts of short stories, novels, and especially plays, by young American writers for translation and publication in France. This publishing house is especially interested in the productions of young Negro writers and white authors specializing in American minority-group problems. Plays, if acceptable, would first be produced in France.

Send all manuscripts to:

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"ON THE BEAM" WITH YOUTH COUNCILS

Observance of sixth annual NAACP Youth Week will begin in Washington, D. C., with a conference on April 10-12. Aim of the conference is to give youth practical experience in lobbying for legislative measures of specific importance to young people.

The opening meeting will be an orientation session in which there will be panel discussions of legislation affecting youth. Subsequent sessions will be given over to actual lobbying experience on the part of the delegates.

Among some of the prominent speakers and consultants expected to be present are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter White, Mordecai Johnson, Frank Sinatra, and James B. Carey.

The youth council is in receipt of the following letter from Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City:

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

January 29, 1947

Columbia University Chapter, NAACP
915 Hartley Hall, Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I am happy to join with the students of Columbia University, who are appropriately celebrating Lincoln's Birthday as a means of obtaining support for Sydenham Hospital, the first volunteer, interracial hospital. Your celebration coincides with National Brotherhood Week, the birthday of Frederick Douglass, and NAACP Founders' Week. It affords an opportunity to reemphasize the struggle to eliminate discrimination against minority groups in local educational institutions.

The opportunity for education without discrimination should be not only a civil right, but a social and public obligation. This is fundamental in any approach to the problem of discrimination. Discrimination is particularly vicious when practiced against studdents, persons engaged in reasearch, or members of the teaching faculty of our schools and colleges. If we do not have equality and free opportunity there, where can we hope to make a proper start?

We cannot afford to leave that matter to the chance good will or foresight of the officials of some of our educational institutions. We cannot speak of "the right to a good education" as long as there are colleges and universities which discriminate against, and set quotas for Jews, Negroes and Catholics. While we entrust the development and training of leadership to the

SIXTH ANNUAL
NAACP YOUTH
WEEK

APRIL 14-20

colleges and universities of our community and fully expect that this leadership will be indoctrinated with the ideals of Democracy, we find that these very same institutions fail to put into operation these Democratic principles because they refuse to accept students solely on the basis of their merits, rather than on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

We must have a teaching body that is prepared to inculcate in our youth the strongest traditions of our Democratic heritage. We cannot have such a teacher-body when men and women are deprived of the opportunity to teach because they are members of a minority group.

We must not retreat in dealing with this vital problem, but we must continue to root out discriminatory practices in all of our educational institutions.

Sincerely,
William O'Dwyer
Mayor

Book Reviews

HOMO AFER

***World's Great Men of Color*, Vol. I. by J. A. Rogers. Published by the author, 37 Morningside Ave., New York 26, 1946. XXIII+295pp. Illustrated. $3.90 postpaid.**

***The World and Africa:* An Inquiry into the Part which Africa has Played in World History. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. New York: The Viking Press, 1947. XII+276 pp. With maps. $3.00.**

Negro chattel slavery was coeval in origin with the decay of serfdom and the democratization of the European common man. Yet so great was the demand for cheap labor in the New World that even these new assumptions of brotherhood and humanity could not make headway against the hard fact that the systematic enslavement of black Africans was big business and as trade a comparitively easy way of accumulating riches. Never before in recorded history was there such a spectacle of wholesale traffic in human flesh. Blackness and bondage were now inseparable and by a curious convention Negro and slave became synonymous. Christians were now caught up in the stark contradiction of justifying an institution which was an outrage to morality and a discredit to their own professed generous impulses.

As men will when they find themselves in morally embarrassing situations, the Europeans resorted to casuistry and deliberately fraudulent explanations. Slavery was evangelization, for

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In 1932 the Encyclopedia of the Negro, Inc., was organized under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to publish a definitive work in four volumes on the Negro race. From the mass of valuable material assembled, the Preparatory Volume was published last year. A wide recognition of its work soon exhausted the printing, and a *revised* and *enlarged* edition has just been published.

In reviewing the first edition, *The Christian Century* stated: ". . . The present volume, prepared for use in the interval before publication of the complete work, is an important book in its own right. It contains an alphabetical list of the topics to be treated in the encyclopedia, with bibliographical references under each head. It is, therefore, a guide to both source materials and to secondary authorities concerning all aspects of Negro life and interest.

The *Colonial Review* wrote: ". . . In addition to the alphabetical list . . . there is a most useful list of 'Library Resources for Negro Studies in the United States and Abroad.' . . . A 'Bibliography of Bibliographies' completes this interesting and useful volume. . . ."

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***The* WORLD *and* AFRICA**

An Inquiry into the Part Which Africa Has Played in World History

THE VIKING PRESS

were they not rescuing the poor African from heathenism? Was there any moral wrong in enslaving a quasi-human being? Didn't "science" prove the African less than human? Look at the record! What contributions had he ever made to human history? Where were his achievements?

It is necessary to bear these truths in mind in order to understand the well-nigh universal anti-Negro propaganda of popular and school histories devoted to expounding the fable that the Negro was a sort of *tertium quid* and that all human achievement is the sole creation of the white race. So successful was this propaganda that it makes the successes of the late Dr. Goebbels look like those of a piker. Yet such particularized legends were as yet unevolved prior to the rise of the African slave trade. "The idea of the 'barbarous Negro' (*barbischen Neger*) is," says Leo Frobenius (*Kulturgeschichte Arikas*), "a European invention which has consequently prevailed in Europe until the beginning of this century."

Assaults have been made on these legends before, but these two books by Mr. Rogers and Dr. Du Bois are deeply significant in their re-examination of African and Negro history. Both men are attacking deeply entrenched assumptions about Africa and Negro achievements. Both men are transvaluating old historical values. Both men are seeking to rectify deliberately garbled misrepresentations. And the two books are in many respects complementary. In Rogers, for example, many of Du Bois' thumbnail sketches become full-length biographies, thus supplementing the reader's information.

Mr. Roger's book is an outgrowth of his earlier seventy-nine-page *World's Greatest Men of African Descent* (1931) and will be followed by a second volume devoted to biographical sketches of the famous Negroes of Europe, Central America, the West Indies, and the United States.

Purposes of the two authors, as stated in their forewords, are decidedly similar. "The black, I was told," writes Rogers, "had never accomplished anything in all history, which, of course, began 'with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden,' and that such signs of civilization as they now showed were due to the benevolence of Christian whites who had dragged them from Africa and cannibalism; thereby plucking them as 'brands from the burning' of hell and eternal torment. The Christian blacks themselves said amen to this and joined in spreading the doctrine."

Dr. Du Bois' book, however, is more in the nature of exegesis. "Since the rise of the sugar empire and the resultant cotton kingdom," he comments, "there has been consistent effort to rationalize slavery by omitting Africa from world history, so that today it is almost universally assumed that history can be truly written without reference to Negroid peoples. I believe this to be scientifically unsound and also dangerous for logical social conclusions. Therefore I am seeking in this book to remind readers in this crisis of civilization, of how critical a part Africa has played in human history, past and present, and how impossible it is to forget this and rightly explain the present plight of mankind."

Both authors have been handicapped in their researches by meagerness of material and the difficulty of identifying ancient Negroes. Since most of the authorities are white, they have indulged the pleasant habit of claiming all outstanding Negroes and mulattoes as their own. "Alexander Dumas was," says Rogers, "one of my favorites, but not a single word was there of his Negro strain." This despite the fact that all pictures of Dumas, père, exhibited a frizzly-haired, tawny-colored mulatto.

Du Bois frankly admits that he is challenging authority: "I am challenging Authority—even Maspero, Sayce, Reisner, Breasted, and hundreds of other men of highest respectability, who did not attack but studiously ignored the Negro on the Nile and in the world and talked as though black folk were nonexistent and unimportant."

On the other hand, Rogers says that "preconceived ideas on the Negro's real past must constitute a barrier to the acceptance of a book such as this of mine."

World's Great Men of Color contains biographical sketches of fifty-two celebrities, twelve of whom are "celebrities before Christ"; nine, Asiatic; thirty, African; and one, St. Maurice of Agaunum, German saint and hero, European. In the first group are such men as Imhotep, "the real father of medicine," who lived two thousand years before Hippocrates; Thotmes III, "mightiest conqueror and administrator of far antiquity"; Akhenaton (Amenophis IV), who "thirteen hundred years before Christ preached and lived a gospel of perfect love"; Lokman and Esop, the fabulists; Clitus, "cavalry leader of Alexander the Great"; Hannibal of Carthage; and Massinissa, king of Numidia.

Among the Asiatic celebrities are Zenobia, queen of the East; Antar, Arabian poet who introduced lyric feeling into the barbaric rhythms of Europe; Al Jahiz, "lord of the golden age of literature"; Eugene Chen, Chinese statesman; and Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Turning to the section on Africa, we find sketches of Yusuf I, sultan of Africa; Sonni Ali of Timbuctoo; Mulai Ismael, emperor of Morocco; Paul Belloni DeChaillu, discoverer of the gorilla; Tippoo Tib, slaver and trail blazer; Behanzin of Dahomey; Menelik II of Ethiopia; Glaoui Pasha of Morocco, and others.

The World and Africa "is a history of the world written from the African point of view; or better, a history of the Negro as part of the world which now lies about us in ruins." The author presents no original material but a synthesis from many scholars and writers, one of them being Rogers. It is his interpretation that is challenging. Briefly stated the author's thesis is that Africa has had a tremendous influence on world civilization and that the world cannot be remade without considering Africa, for "there can be no perfect democracy curtailed by color, race, or poverty."

I venture to say that these two books will make special impact on all who read them.

J. W. Ivy

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R E A D

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SABLE TITAN

***A Star Pointed North.* By Edmund Fuller. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1946. 361pp. $2.75.**

During recent years more writers have become conscious of the richness of Negro history as a source of material for interesting and exciting historical fiction. Henrietta Buckmaster in *Let My People Go* and *Deep River* and Philip Van Doren Stern in *Drums of the Morning* showed how effectively incidents in the anti-slavery movement could be used to create great dramatic stories. In the much-distorted Recon-

Stewart & Skelton

JUNIOR CITY—*Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco, Calif., helps blow out the candle at Junior City's first birthday party. The cake was made by Burt Kebric, director of the project. Girl with perky ribbon is Annette Peppars, treasurer.*

struction period Howard Fast found new facts and ideas for his stimulating novel, *Freedom Road*. Edmund Fuller, editor of Crown Publishers, having delved also into the Negro's past, now brings forth a historical novel based on the life of Frederick Douglass, who in many respects may be considered the first great leader of his people.

How Douglass rose from the lowly status of slave boy to international fame as an abolitionist, editor, and federal officeholder is certainly one of the most inspiring stories in the annals of human achievement. Born in 1817 on a slave plantation in Talbot County, Maryland, Douglass (or rather Fred Bailey as he was called) soon became aware of the many cruelties of the slave system. A desire for freedom burned within him at an early age. This desire was accentuated after he had secretly acquired the ability to read. His escape from slavery in 1838 was accomplished with all the courage and resourcefulness that characterized his later achievements. William Lloyd Garrison and his followers immediately saw in Douglass an articulate and effective medium for exposing the evils of slavery. His story of bondage delivered from platforms throughout the North and his daring autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, published in 1854, sounded an alarm that was to be climaxed seven years later with the thunderous din of cannon at Fort Sumter. Chafing under the benign but restrictive influence of the Garrisonians, he founded a newspaper, *The North Star*. He vigorously contended that one who has endured the degradation of slavery is preeminently the one best qualified to demand redress, liberty, and equality. As the blood of North and South mingled on the soil of Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, and elsewhere the abolition of slavery irresistibly became a war issue. The advice and help of Douglass was sought by President Lincoln in rallying Negroes to the cause of union and freedom. When the tide of civil strife had run its fateful course, the "eloquent fugitive" from Maryland was in the vanguard of the struggle for the full benefits of emancipation. These are the basic facts upon which Mr. Fuller has built a significant novel about a great American.

Intensive research is evident in this book. It is easy to realize the many hours Mr. Fuller must have spent turning through the musty files of Garrison's *Liberator* and Douglass' newspaper and poring over the copious manuscripts that document this great leader's activities. However, exercising his license as a novelist, Mr. Fuller has veered at some points far from historical accuracy. His invention of a love affair between Douglass and a British white woman adds nothing to the merit of his work or the stature of his hero. Moreover, it is to be regretted that the author has not made use of the findings of recent students of Douglass which reveal his important role in the broad movement for social reform during the middle of the last century. Many readers will be disappointed to find that no attention is given to the work of Douglass as Marshal and Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and as United States Minister to Haiti.

However, despite these criticisms *A Star Pointed North* is a work of stirring eloquence and profound insight. Nowhere except in his autobiographies has Douglass appeared with so much force and dignity as this novel gives him. Nowhere has his struggle against slavery been portrayed with such human warmth, scholarly zeal, and poetic grace. In this book Douglass looms as a star in the great galaxy of America's immortals.

HAROLD T. PINKETT

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Keep Kids Busy

(Continued from page 75)

freighters and navy ships anchored in the sparkling water to a jutting cliff. "There are two more housing projects over there," he said as he indicated a number of units in the distance. "They need a Junior City too, so we're arranging for them to have representatives who will work from this central office. Another group lives on the opposite side of the hill. The boys have too much free time on their hands. We've got to get to work there in a hurry."

He turned from the window. "You know, so many small children wanted to become citizens we had to amend our constitution. Now we have Junior City Juniors aged five to eight years."

As for those oldsters who think the younger generation is going to the dogs, ask any child in Hunters Point how to reach Junior City's City Hall. Watch his face light up like a polished neon sign. "Junior City? Yes MA'AM. Right up there at the top of the hill."

Going to the dogs? No, the citizens of tomorrow are actually going to Junior City, 184 Hilltop Road, San Francisco, California.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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Telephone: ADams 1-9737 & ADams 1-8712

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Telephone: Templebar 4761

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GEORGIA

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428 Herndon Bldg., Atlanta 3
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Telephone: Jefferson 7745

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Telephone: HEmlock 6946

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Telephone: Walnut 1042

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317—1318

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F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895: Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

Timothy W. Fisher
2411 Jefferson Ave., Crown Bank Bldg.
Newport News
Telephone: 5-1974

(*Continued on page 94*)

The Senate

(Continued from page 80)

move forward; that we do not turn back the clock. And I will vigorously resist any attempt to move in the opposite direction, the direction of ill will.

Mr. Bilbo has moved in that backward direction. He has toured the length and breadth of his State stirring up racial hatred, inciting white to hate black and causing black to hate white. To whites who are themselves poor, ill nourished, ill clothed, and ill educated, he does not offer prosperity, nourishment, clothing, food and education. No; he offers to them the delicious sense of feeling superior to someone else, the cheap thrill of membership in a master race, the joy of kicking someone else around.

To those on the lowest rung of the ladder he does not offer a lift; he merely offers to create another rung; still lower so that the progress of man will be a series of descending steps. This is the same sort of cheap thrill that was peddled in Germany by an ambitious housepainter some 10 years ago. We know that his doctrines and his methods brought no good to his people or the people of the world. We know that they never can, because they go directly counter to the teachings of brotherly love, which alone can save us all in this atomic age.

(Manifestations of applause in the galleries.)

They Know Not

(Continued from page 79)

toy. I didn't feel very good, thinking about it. Then I remembered that shiny new stove and I looked at the woman. Honestly, her face was as pasty as it will be the day she dies. Not a speck of color in it. She kept pressing her hands hard against her mouth to hold back the whimpering sobs that burbled out.

Then I saw the man and my stomach drew up in a hard knot. Stripped to the waist, he was, and the muscles of his big chest rippled and bulged with every tormented breath he took. There was agony in his black eyes. Yes sir, that's the only word that describes Charley Trent's eyes. Agonized. I wish to God I could forget.

In a little while that blazing inferno was nothing but a blackened, soggy mess. Not a whole stick of furniture left in the place. Someone asked Trent if the stuff was insured. It nearly finished me up when I saw big tears spill out of his eye-sockets and slide down the deep hollows on each side of his mouth. He shook his head slowly from side to side, swaying like a huge tree that has been axed in the vitals. It's awful to see a strong man's weakness. Even though he was black there was something horrible about his—helplessness is the only word I can think of. When he spoke the words were raw and sore. Over and over he moaned, "The dirty trash. The low-down, dirty trash." Not much to say was it! But it sure was a mouthful. I left there and crawled in this hunk of stone and I been here ever since.

Jed Peterson had finished his story. Finished the telling of it, but, looking at his shrunken figure and nervous hands, I knew he'd be a long time getting over the nasty business. I turned away from him and fumbled with my note book. The pages were still blank. Jed's tale was so old I needed no notes to refresh my memory. The only original twist was the locale. Otherwise, it was monotonously the same hopeless account of man's inhumanity to man. I felt drained and empty as I started toward the door.

"Thank you, Mr. Peterson, for the details," I said. "And I do think you'd feel better if you let in God's sunshine and fresh air." I tried to smile. He shook his head violently.

"Oh, no!" he answered. "It'll be a long day in June before I open them curtains. What I don't see won't hurt me, you know." He lifted himself out of his chair and approached the door, running his hands nervously through his hair and across his watery eyes. "You might put in that story that what happened wasn't exactly our fault, you know. If those ni—, I mean, if those colored folks had stayed in their part of town—well, what I'm trying to say is, if they hadn't come right up to our front door, so to speak. Not that I got anything against them, you understand. You make your people know how much most of us like colored folks. Why, the porter down at the store—".

Legal Directory

(Continued from page 93)

L. Marian Poe
548—25th St., Newport News
Telephone: 2-1391

R. H. Cooley, jr.
133 Harrison St., Petersburg
Telephone: 653

WEST VIRGINIA

Willard L. Brown
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Telephone: 31931 & 21470

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